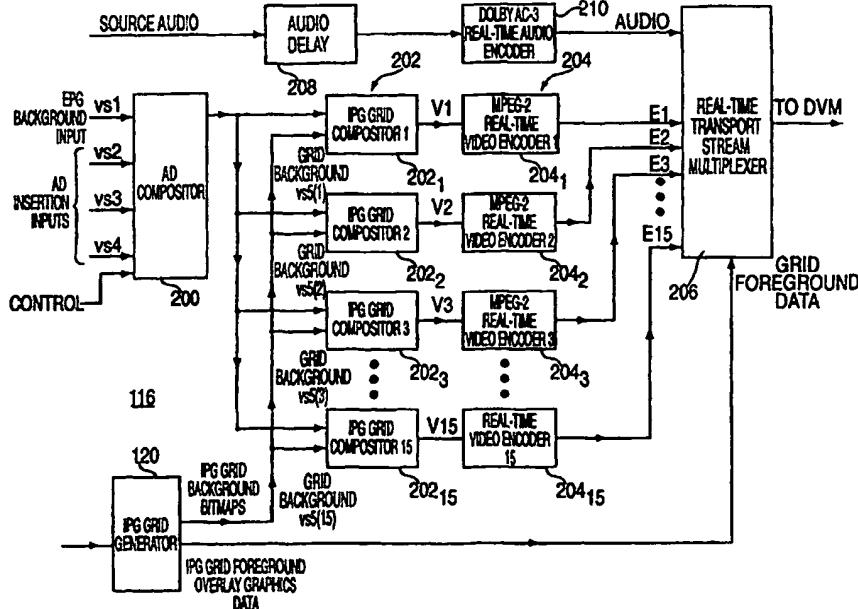




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/15522</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 9 July 1999 (09.07.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/093,891 23 July 1998 (23.07.98) US 09/201,528 30 November 1998 (30.11.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: DIVA SYSTEMS CORPORATION [US/US]; Building 203, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: LUDVIG, Edward, A.; 831 Canyon Road, Redwood City, CA 94062 (US). OSBORN, Nathan; 1150 Cloud Avenue, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (US). GORDON, Donald, F.; 170 Formway Court, Los Altos, CA 94022 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: MOSER, Raymond, R., Jr. et al.; 2-40 Bridge Avenue, P.O. Box 8160, Red Bank, NJ 07701 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMBINING VIDEO SEQUENCES WITH AN INTERACTIVE PROGRAM GUIDE</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method and apparatus for combining video frame sequences with a video display of an interactive program guide (IPG). The apparatus comprises a plurality of compositors that combine background information, video frame sequences and program guide graphics into a single video frame sequence. The sequence is then digitally encoded to form an MPEG-like bitstream. The same background and video advertising is composited with a different program guide graphic to form another video sequence that is also encoded. A plurality of such sequences are produced with each sequence having a different program guide graphic. Each sequence is encoded and then multiplexed into a transport stream such that all the encoded sequences are transmitted to a subscriber's terminal using a single transport stream. As such, the subscriber can scroll from one program guide to the next without interruption of the background or video display as the program guide graphic is changed. Each graphic contains a set of programs (e.g., channels) listed along a left, vertical axis and each program associated with the channel is identified in a rectangular cell that extends toward the right. The horizontal axis represents time and about 2 hours of programming for ten channels is shown in the graphic.</p>			



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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMBINING VIDEO  
SEQUENCES WITH AN INTERACTIVE PROGRAM GUIDE**

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10 BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to electronic program guides and,  
more particularly, the invention relates to combining video  
15 sequences with an interactive program guide.

2. Description of the Background Art

In several communications systems, the data to be  
20 transmitted is compressed so that the available transmission  
bandwidth is used more efficiently. For example, the Moving  
Pictures Experts Group (MPEG) has promulgated several  
standards relating to digital data delivery systems. The  
first, known as MPEG-1 refers to ISO/IEC standards 11172 and  
25 is incorporated herein by reference. The second, known as  
MPEG-2, refers to ISO/IEC standards 13818 and is also  
incorporated herein by reference. A compressed digital  
video system is described in the Advanced Television Systems  
Committee (ATSC) digital television standard document A/53,  
30 and is incorporated herein by reference.

The above-referenced standards describe data  
processing and manipulation techniques that are well suited  
to the compression and delivery of video, audio and other  
information using fixed or variable length digital  
35 communications systems. In particular, the above-referenced  
standards, and other "MPEG-like" standards and techniques,  
compress, illustratively, video information using  
intra-frame coding techniques (such as run-length coding,

Huffman coding and the like) and inter-frame coding techniques (such as forward and backward predictive coding, motion compensation and the like). Specifically, in the case of video processing systems, MPEG and MPEG-like video 5 processing systems are characterized by prediction-based compression encoding of video frames with or without intra-and/or inter-frame motion compensation encoding.

Over the past few years, television has seen a transformation in the variety of means by which its 10 programming is distributed to consumers. Cable television systems are doubling or even tripling system bandwidth with the migration to hybrid fiber coax (HFC) cable plant thereby offering a larger number of channels to the viewer. Customers unsatisfied with their local cable systems have 15 switched in high numbers to direct broadcast satellite (DBS) systems. And, a variety of other approaches have been attempted focusing primarily on high bandwidth digital technologies, intelligent two way set top boxes, or other methods of trying to offer service differentiated from 20 standard cable and over the air broadcast systems.

With this increase in bandwidth, the number of programming choices has also increased. Leveraging off the availability of more intelligent set top boxes, several companies such as Starsight and Prevue Guide have developed 25 elaborate systems for providing an interactive listing of the vast array of channel offerings, expanded textual information about individual programs, the ability to look forward to plan television viewing as much as several weeks in advance, and the option of automatically programming a 30 VCR to record a future broadcast of a television program.

Unfortunately, the existing program guides have several drawbacks. They tend to require a lot of memory, some of them needing upwards of one megabyte of set top terminal memory. They are very slow to acquire their current 35 database when they are activated for the first time or are subsequently restarted (e.g., a large database may be downloaded to a set top terminal using only a vertical blanking interval (VBI) data insertion technique).

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Disadvantageously, such slow database acquisition may result in out of date database information or, in the case of a pay per view (PPV) or video-on-demand (VOD) system, limited scheduling flexibility for the information provider. The 5 user interface to existing program guides does not usually look like a typical television control interface; rather the user interface looks like a 1980s style computer display (i.e., blocky, ill-formed text and/or graphics).

Additionally, the present program guides may provide an 10 advertising or preview region along with the program guide graphics. However, the insertion of these additional video signals is performed using an analog compositor that merely inserts (overlays) the additional imagery into the broadcast stream. The analog compositing process is accomplished and 15 then the new analog video containing an advertisement or preview and the program guide are recorded on tape for subsequent broadcast. This compositing process is not accomplished in real time at the head end of the cable system and, consequently, the program guide can not contain 20 targeted advertising for a particular household or a particular neighborhood or region. The program guide with its associated preview or advertising is broadcast to all subscribers connected to the head end of the cable system. Additionally, these program guides are generally passive, in 25 that, the viewer sees the program guide information change on the screen to indicate different programs and their associated channels. However, there is no provision enabling a viewer to interact with the program guide display to scroll through the channel or channels that are 30 available. Because such scrolling in an analog system requires a splice to a new program guide video sequence, the program guides that are interactive do not include advertising video or other video information with the program guide.

35 Therefore, it is desirable to provide a method and apparatus for combining advertising or other video sequences with an interactive program guide such that a viewer can

scroll through the available programming while being shown uninterrupted video sequences.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The disadvantages associated with the prior art are overcome by the present invention of a method and apparatus for combining video (such as advertising) with an interactive program guide (IPG) to form an IPG screen that 10 contains a region playing a video sequence. The invention comprises a plurality of compositors that combine background information, advertising video and program guide graphics into a single sequence of video frames. The sequence is then digitally encoded to form an MPEG-like bitstream. The 15 same background information and advertising video is composited with a different program guide graphic to form another video sequence that is also encoded. A plurality of such bitstreams are produced with each sequence containing a different program guide graphic. The encoded sequences are 20 then multiplexed into a transport stream such that all the encoded sequences are transmitted to subscriber equipment using a single transport stream. As such, the subscriber can scroll from one program guide page to the next without interruption of the background or advertising video as the 25 program guide page graphic is changed. Each graphic contains a set of programs (e.g., channels) listed along a left, vertical axis and each program associated with the channel is identified in a rectangular cell that extends toward the right. The horizontal axis represents time and 30 about 2 hours of programming for ten channels is shown in each program guide graphic page. The advertising video is generally contained in one or more rectangular regions above the program graphic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The teachings of the present invention can be readily understood by considering the following detailed description 5 in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a high-level block diagram of an information distribution system that uses the interactive program guide of the present invention;

FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of an IPG generator of 10 the present invention;

FIG. 3 depicts a block diagram of an AD compositor that produces background/advertisement frame sequence in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 depicts a block diagram of an IPG compositor 15 that inserts an IPG graphic into the background/advertisement frame sequence; and

FIG. 5A-5C depicts a series of illustrative IPG screens.

To facilitate understanding, identical reference 20 numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

25 FIG. 1 depicts a high-level block diagram of an information distribution system 100, e.g., a video-on-demand system or digital cable system, that incorporates the present invention. The system 100 contains service provider equipment (SPE) 102 (e.g., a head end), a distribution 30 network 104 (e.g., hybrid fiber-coax network) and subscriber equipment (SE) 106. This form of information distribution system is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent application serial number 08/984,710 filed December 3, 1997. The system is known as the OnSet™ system provided by DIVA 35 Systems Corporation of Menlo Park, California.

In general, the SPE 102 produces a plurality of digital bitstreams that contain encoded information (e.g., television programming in an MPEG-like compressed form).

These bitstreams are modulated using a modulation format that is compatible with the distribution network 104. The subscriber equipment 106, at each subscriber location 106<sub>1</sub>, 106<sub>2</sub>, ..., 106<sub>n</sub>, comprises a decoder 124 and a display 126.

5 Upon receiving a bitstream, the subscriber equipment decoder 124 extracts the information from the received signal and decodes the stream to produce the information on the display, i.e., produce a television program.

In an interactive information distribution system such 10 as the one described in commonly assigned U.S. patent application 08/984,710, filed December 3, 1997, the program bitstreams are addressed to particular subscriber equipment locations that requested the information through an interactive menu. An appropriate interactive menu structure 15 is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent application serial number 08/984,427, filed December 3, 1997.

To assist a subscriber (or other viewer) in selecting programming, the SPE 102 produces a interactive program guide (IPG) in accordance with the present invention. The 20 IPG of the present invention contains program information, e.g., title, time, channel, program duration and the like, as well at least one region displaying full motion video, i.e., a television advertisement. Advertisements are provided in various locations within the program guide 25 screen. FIG. 5A illustrates an IPG 500 that is produced in accordance with the present invention. The IPG 500 contains a background 502, a plurality of video display regions 504, 506, and 508, and a program guide graphic 510. The program guide graphic 510 contains a left (or right), vertical axis 30 512 representing the available channels and a bottom (or top), horizontal axis 514 represents time. Generally, about 1.5 to 2 hours of programming are displayed in the guide graphic 510. Each program (e.g., P1, P2, P3, and so on) is identified by a program title within a rectangular cell. 35 The extent of the cell (its length) indicates the duration of the program and the starting location of the left edge of the cell indicates the starting time of the program. The arrangement of the program identification cells in this

manner is a conventional arrangement in which programming guides have been organized in print for years.

Returning to FIG. 1, the invention produces the IPG (500 of FIG. 5A) using a novel compositing technique that 5 enables full motion video to be positioned within an IPG and have the video seamlessly transition from one IPG page to another. FIG. 1 depicts the components that are necessary to produce an IPG page that contains at least one video region. The embodiment of the invention is described as 10 having advertising displayed in the video region or regions. However, advertising is merely illustrative and any sequence of video or graphic information can be displayed in these regions. To this end, the SPE 102 contains an advertisement storage device 108, an advertisement selection and 15 monitoring system 110, an IPG generator 116, a background storage device 118, a controller 114, an IPG grid generator 120, and a digital video modulator 122. The advertisement selection and monitoring system 110 controls timing of advertisement display and tracks advertisement utilization 20 to facilitate billing to the advertiser whenever a particular advertisement is transmitted. Thus, the advertisement selection and monitoring system 110 requests that the advertising storage device 108 (e.g., a disk drive or magneto-optical drive) recall and send to the IPG 25 generator 116 a particular advertisement or advertisements. The advertisements are stored in the storage device 108 as frame-based digital video (i.e., 601 format video) and associated audio. Alternatively, compressed or uncompressed analog video as well as other formats of video information 30 may be stored in the storage device 108. These formats are converted to 601 format prior to sending the video to the IPG generator 116.

As the advertising video is recalled from device 108, each advertisement is coupled to the IPG generator 116. As 35 such, three video streams and one audio stream (e.g., an audio stream associated with one of the advertisements) are provided to the IPG generator 116. Additionally, a background image is recalled from the storage device 118

under instructions from the controller 114. The background image is generally a static graphic, but it may be a video frame sequence containing moving imagery. Lastly, the IPG grid generator 120 provides a program guide graphic to the 5 IPG generator 116. The IPG data for the graphic can be provided from any one of a number of sources such as a network cable feed, an internet site, a satellite feed, and the like. The guide program data is formatted into the rectangular grid graphic of program cells (screen 500 of 10 FIG. 5A) by the IPG grid generator 120.

The IPG generator 116 combines the three advertisements, the background and the guide graphics into a comprehensive IPG display such as the one depicted as IPG page 500 in FIG. 5A. As shall be described in detail below, 15 the advertisement video is overlaid onto the background to form a background/advertisement composite and then various IPG grids are overlaid atop the background/advertisement composite. In this manner, a number of IPG "pages", for example, fifteen of them, are produced, where each page 20 depicts ten channels of programming information. Each of these IPG pages is encoded within the IPG generator 116 into a compressed digital bitstream, e.g., an MPEG compliant bitstream. The bitstream is then modulated by the digital video modulator 122 using a modulation format that is 25 compatible with the distribution network 104. For example, in the OnSet™ system the modulation is quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM); however, other modulation formats could be used.

The subscriber equipment 106 contains a decoder 124 and 30 a display 126 (e.g., a television). The demodulator/decoder 124 demodulates the signals carried by the distribution network 104 and decodes the demodulated signals to extract the IPG pages from the bitstream. As shall be described below, each of the IPG pages is identified with a unique 35 program identification code (known as a PID) that is used by the demodulator/decoder 124 to select a bitstream for decoding. The decoded IPG page is displayed, as shown in FIG. 5A, to the subscriber or viewer. As the viewer selects

another IPG page containing other program information, generally by scrolling to the bottom of the IPG graphic 510 using a remote control interface 128 or some other input device, the IPG page stream associated with the next PID is 5 decoded. The only change the viewer sees is the IPG graphic changes (from, for example, graphic 510<sub>1</sub> to 510<sub>2</sub>), the advertising video and its associated audio seamlessly continues playing. This seamless play occurs because each of the IPG pages contains the same, frame synchronized 10 background and advertising and only the IPG graphic changes from page to page. As such, the decoder seamlessly transitions from one IPG page to another.

FIG. 2 depicts a block diagram of the IPG generator 116. The IPG generator 116 contains an AD compositor 200, a 15 plurality of IPG grid compositors 202, a plurality of video encoders 204 (e.g., MPEG-2 compliant encoders), a transport stream multiplexer 206, an audio delay 208, an audio encoder 210 (e.g., an Dolby AC-3 audio encoder) and the IPG grid generator 120. The AD compositor 200 positions the 20 advertisement video sequences (vs2, vs3, vs4) upon the background video imagery (vs1). To facilitate positioning, the controller (114 in FIG. 1) provides the AD compositor 200 with the coordinates of one corner of each advertising video and provides a size indicator for each rectangular 25 region in which the video will be displayed relative to the background. The compositor 200 performs the placement and fusing of the imagery to form background/advertisement video frame sequence. Further detail of this compositing process is provided below with respect to FIG. 3.

30 The composite image (e.g., three, full motion video frame sequences positioned upon a background image, the background/advertisement video) is coupled to a plurality of IPG grid compositors 202<sub>1</sub>, 202<sub>2</sub>, 202<sub>3</sub>, ..., 202<sub>15</sub> (collectively referred to as compositors 202). The compositors 202 35 combine the respective IPG graphics with the background/advertisement video to produce a plurality of video frame sequences containing a composite of the background, the advertising video, and the IPG graphics.

There is one frame sequence for each IPG graphic, e.g., fifteen sequences in all. As discussed previously, the IPG graphic is produced by the IPG grid generator 120. The IPG grid generator 120 actually produces two items, one is the 5 IPG grid background image (the IPG grid graphic discussed above and shown as graphic 510 in FIG. 5A), and IPG grid foreground overlay graphic data that is used to generate highlighting and other special effects in the displayed IPG screen. Additionally, this data attributes functionality to 10 the highlighted elements such as selecting another IPG page, selecting a program to view, exiting the system, and the like. These special effects and functionality are discussed below with respect to FIGS. 5A, 5B and 5C.

Each of the frame sequences (IPG screen sequences V1, 15 V2, V3, ..., V15) are coupled from the compositors 202 to the plurality of video encoders, e.g., real time MPEG-2 encoders 402<sub>1</sub>, 402<sub>2</sub>, 402<sub>3</sub>, ... 402<sub>n</sub> (collectively encoders 204). Each encoder 204 encodes an IPG screen sequence to form a compressed video bitstream, e.g., an MPEG-2 compliant 20 bitstream.

All the compressed video streams (E1, E2, E3, ..., E15) containing program guide information are multiplexed into a transport stream using multiplexer 206. In addition to the video information, audio information associated with one of 25 the advertising videos is also encoded and supplied to the multiplexer 206. The audio signal is delayed in audio delay 208, then encoded in the audio encoder 210. The delay compensates for the time required to perform video encoding of the associated video vis-a-vis the audio encoding. The 30 compressed audio data is coupled to the multiplexer 206 for incorporation into the transport stream.

A transport stream, as defined in ISO standard 13818-1 (commonly known as the MPEG-2 Systems specification), is a sequence of equal sized packets, each 188 bytes in length. 35 Each packet has a 4-byte header and 184 bytes of data. The header contains a number of fields, of which the one of concern at the moment is the "packet identifier" or "program

identifier" (known as a PID). The PID field contains 13 bits and uniquely identifies each packet that contains a portion of a "stream" of video information as well as audio information and data. As such, to decode a particular video 5 bitstream (or audio bitstream or data) for viewing, the decoder in the subscriber equipment extracts packets containing a particular PID and decodes those packets to create the video (and audio) for viewing.

Each of the fifteen bitstreams representing the IPG 10 page sequences are uniquely identified by a PID. In the preferred embodiment of the PIDs and fifteen bitstreams are multiplexed into a single transport stream. Of course, less of more IPG bitstreams can be included into the transport stream as bandwidth permits. Additionally, more than one 15 transport stream can be used to transmit the IPG bitstreams.

The IPG grid foreground overlay graphics data is also coupled to the multiplexer 206 from the IPG grid generator 120. This graphics data is generally sent as "user data" or "private data" within the transport stream. Further 20 discussion of the graphics data is provided below.

Returning to FIG. 1, the transport stream is coupled to a digital video modulator 126 where it is modulated onto a carrier that is appropriate for transmission through the distribution network 104. For a hybrid fiber coax based 25 distribution network 104, the modulation is quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM).

The subscriber terminals 106 are connected to the network 104 and receive the transport stream from the network 104. A demodulator/decoder 124 in each of the 30 terminals extracts the transport stream from the modulation, demultiplexes the bitstreams within the transport stream, and decodes a selected program guide video sequence. Since all the program guide bitstreams are contained in the transport stream, the terminal selects a particular program 35 guide using a unique packet identifier (PID) that causes a video demodulator/decoder 124 to decode the program guide bitstream identified by that PID. When the user selects another program guide, another stream is decoded based upon

the newly selected PID. By transmitting the program guide streams in a common transport stream and by frame locking the program guide source and video, the latency experienced as a subscriber selects one guide page after another is  
5 nearly undetectable. Also, because the advertising is the same and frame synchronized in each program guide bitstream with the only difference being a different guide graphic, the subscriber sees a transition in the guide graphic, but the advertisement audio and video is seamlessly presented to  
10 the viewer.

FIG. 3 depicts a detailed block diagram of the AD compositior 200. The compositior 200 contains a plurality of serial-to-parallel converter modules 300 and 304, a plurality of image compositors 302, 306, and 308, an  
15 optional parallel-to-serial converter module 310 and a PCI bus 312. The advertising video signals vs2, vs3, vs4 are assumed to be supplied as a conventional pixilated video signal in a 601 format (digital video) having each frame of 601 video synchronized with the frames of the other  
20 advertisement video signals. Generally, 601 video is supplied as a serial bitstream that is converted into parallel stream, i.e., one complete video frame is coupled to the compositior at a time.

More specifically, the background imagery vs1 and the  
25 first advertisement video vs2 are coupled to the serial-to-parallel converter module 300. The frames of each of these video signal are then coupled to the compositior 302. In operation, the compositior 302 synchronizes the frames, resizes the advertising video to fit into a predefined  
30 rectangular region, positions the rectangular region on the background and merges the two video frame sequences. The controller 114 of FIG. 1 uses the PCI bus 312 to instruct the compositior as to the size of the advertising video region and its position on the background. A commercially  
35 available compositior that performs the foregoing operations using 601 video signals is available as model Genie manufactured by Pinnacle Systems of Mountain View, California.

The composited video sequence containing the background and first advertising video is then coupled to the second compositor 306 such that the second advertising video is composited onto the background and first video. The third 5 compositor 308 performs a similar function to produce a frame sequence having the background and three advertising video sequences composited into a single sequence. The size and position of the advertising video display regions is controlled by signals from the controller via the PCI bus 10 312. The output sequence from the third compositor 308 is optionally coupled to the parallel-to-serial converter module 310 to produce a serial bitstream. Generally, the parallel data is coupled directly to the IPG grid 15 compositors (202 in FIG. 2); however, if the AD compositor 200 is not physically near the compositors 202, then the parallel-to-serial converter 310 may be used to improve the integrity of the data as it is communicated over a distance. Although only three advertising videos were added to the 20 background using three compositors, clearly more compositors can be used if additional advertising video sequences are desired.

FIG. 4 depicts a block diagram of one of the IPG grid compositors 202, e.g., compositor 202<sub>1</sub>. The compositor 202<sub>1</sub> contains an alpha framestore 400, a video framestore 402 and 25 a compositor 406. The alpha framestore 402 stores a bitmap array of weighting functions that control the degree of transparency that the IPG grid will have with respect to the background/advertising frame sequence, i.e., the bitmap contains a value of transparency for each and every pixel in 30 the IPG graphic. As such, the alpha framestore information controls the amount of background/advertising video scene that can be viewed "through" the IPG graphic. The video frame store 402 buffers the IPG graphic on a frame-by-frame basis to ensure alignment with the background/advertising 35 video frames. The compositor 406 combines the IPG graphic with the background/advertising frames produced by the AD compositor 200 in FIG. 2. The position and size of the IPG graphic with respect to the background is controlled, via

the control signal coupled to the compositor 406, by the controller 114 of FIG. 1.

Each of the IPG graphics, e.g., fifteen, are separately composited in this manner with the background and the 5 advertising. As such, fifteen separate bitstreams, one contains each IPG graphic, are encoded and arranged in the transport stream.

FIG. 5A depicts an illustrative IPG screen 500<sub>1</sub> as decoded by the decoder of the subscriber equipment. The 10 screen 500<sub>1</sub> is one of the fifteen available screens (collectively referred to as IPG screens 500) that can be decoded by appropriate selection of a screens PID. As decoded, the advertising video in regions 504, 506 and 508 plays as any decoded video streams. The audio signal 15 associated with one of the advertising video sequences also is decoded and plays in conjunction with the video (i.e., audio follows video). The first IPG graphic 510 contains, for example, program information concerning channels 1 through 10. The subscriber, by manipulating an input 20 device, can scroll through the program selections. As the scrolling function transitions from one cell to another, the cell is highlighted by a change in the on-screen display graphics. These graphics are sent to the subscriber equipment as "user data" and/or "private data" within the 25 transport stream..

When the subscriber reaches the bottom of the IPG graphic, i.e., the last cell or a special icon (arrow), a different PID is selected for decoding, i.e., the PID for the next IPG page containing channels 11 through 20. The 30 decoder begins decoding the next stream as soon as it is selected. The connection between IPG pages is a functional attribute that is generally transmitted to the subscriber equipment as user data within the transport stream. Since the background and the video advertising were synchronously 35 added to the video sequence that become the IPG pages, the advertising seamlessly transitions from one screen to another without any visible anomalies. The IPG graphic is the only portion that changes from 510<sub>1</sub> to 510<sub>2</sub>. The process

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of transitioning from one IPG page to another can be accomplished by incrementing or decrementing through the IPG pages. Additionally, parallel pages may be available to display additional time slots. As such, IPG pages 5 representing programming in other time periods could be accessed by, for example, left and right arrows.

Although various embodiments which incorporate the teachings of the present invention have been shown and described in detail herein, those skilled in the art can 10 readily devise many other varied embodiments that still incorporate these teachings.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of producing a digital bitstream containing an interactive program guide for a digital information distribution system comprising:
  - 5 combining (202), in a frame synchronized manner, background imagery with at least one video sequence and at least one graphic containing program guide information to form a composited frame sequence (V1-V15); and
  - 10 encoding (204) the composited frame sequence to compress information therein to form a digital bitstream.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the combining step further comprises:
  - 15 compositing (200), frame-by-frame, at least one video sequence onto said background imagery to form a background sequence; and
  - 20 compositing (120) a plurality of program guide graphics onto said background sequence, where a different program guide graphic is composited onto said background sequence to form a plurality of program guide frame sequences that represent individual program guide pages.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein said encoding step further comprises:
  - 25 separately encoding each of said program guide frame sequences to form a digital bitstream for each of the program guide frame sequences.
- 30 4. The method of claim 3 further comprising the steps of:
  - multiplexing (206) each of the digital bitstreams into a common transport stream.
5. The method of claim 4 further comprising:
  - 35 encoding (210) an audio signal associated with one of the video sequences; and
  - multiplexing (206) the encoded audio signal into the common transport stream.

6. Apparatus for producing a digital bitstream representing an interactive program guide for a digital information distribution system comprising:

5        a video compositor (200) for compositing background imagery with at least one video frame sequence to form a background frame sequence;

10      a plurality of program guide compositors (202) for combining a plurality of program guide graphics with said background frame sequence to form a plurality of program guide frame sequences;

15      a plurality of encoders (204) for separately encoding each of said program guide frame sequences to form a plurality of bitstreams; and

15      a multiplexer (206) for multiplexing said plurality of bitstreams into a transport stream.

7. The apparatus of claim 6 further comprising a program guide graphics generator (120) for producing said program guide graphics and foreground overlay graphics, where said foreground overlay graphics are included into the transport stream as user data or private data.

8. Apparatus for distributing digital information  
25 comprising:

service provider equipment (102);

subscriber equipment (124);

a communications network (104) coupling the service provider equipment to the subscriber equipment;

30      where said service provider equipment further comprises a program guide generator (116) that produces a digital bitstream containing a program guide.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein said program guide  
35 comprises:

  a background image (502);

  at least one video sequence (504; 506; 508) positioned upon said background image;

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a program guide graphic (510) positioned upon said background;

where the background image, the at least one video sequence and the program guide graphic are frame  
5 synchronized.

10. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein said program guide generator further comprises:

10 a video compositor (200) for compositing background imagery with at least one video frame sequence to form a background frame sequence;

15 a plurality of program guide compositors (202) for combining a plurality of program guide graphics with said background frame sequence to form a plurality of program guide frame sequences;

15 a plurality of encoders (204) for separately encoding each of said program guide frame sequences to form a plurality of bitstreams; and

20 a multiplexer (206) for multiplexing said plurality of bitstreams into a transport stream.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein said encoders are MPEG-2 encoders.

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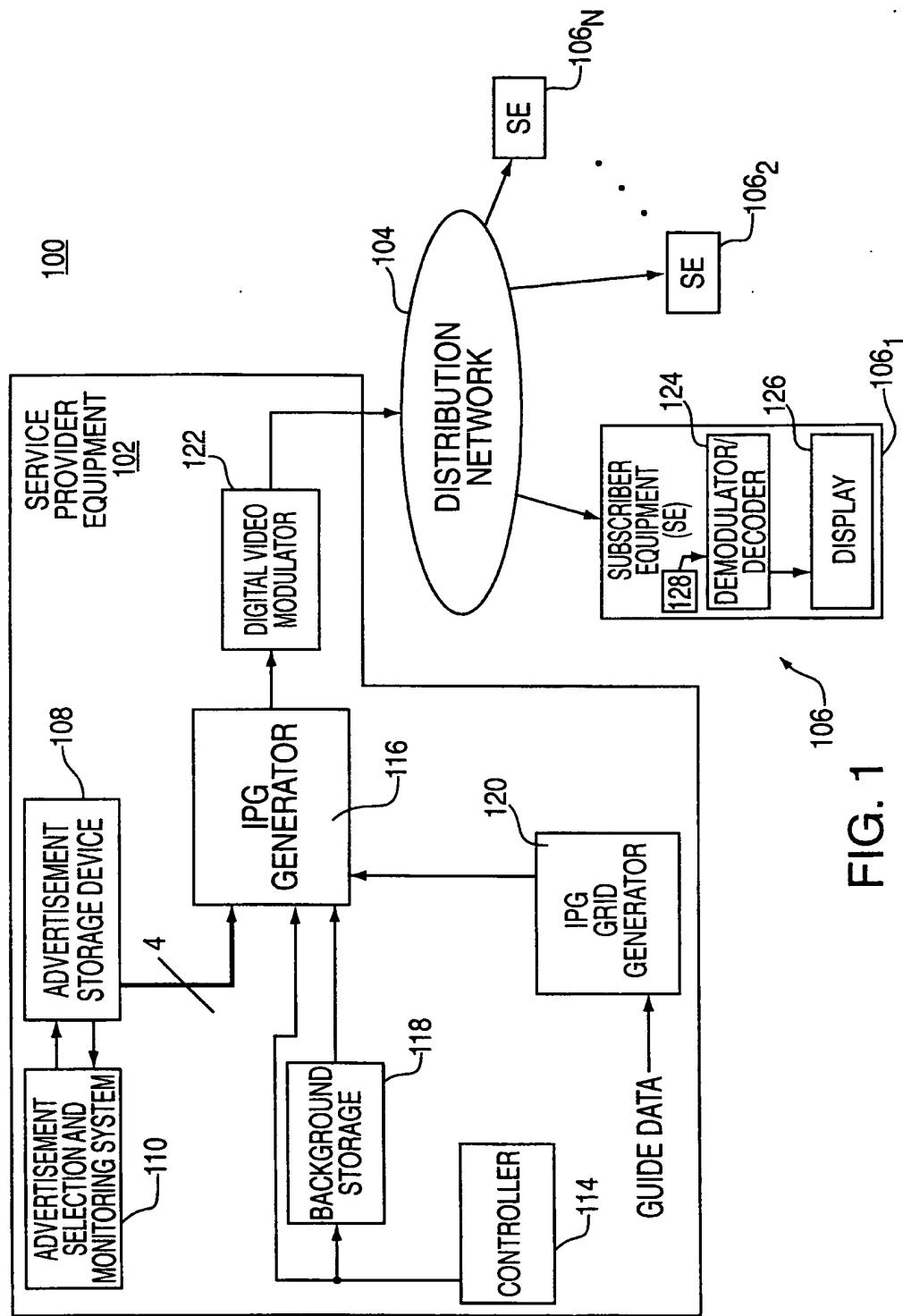


FIG. 1

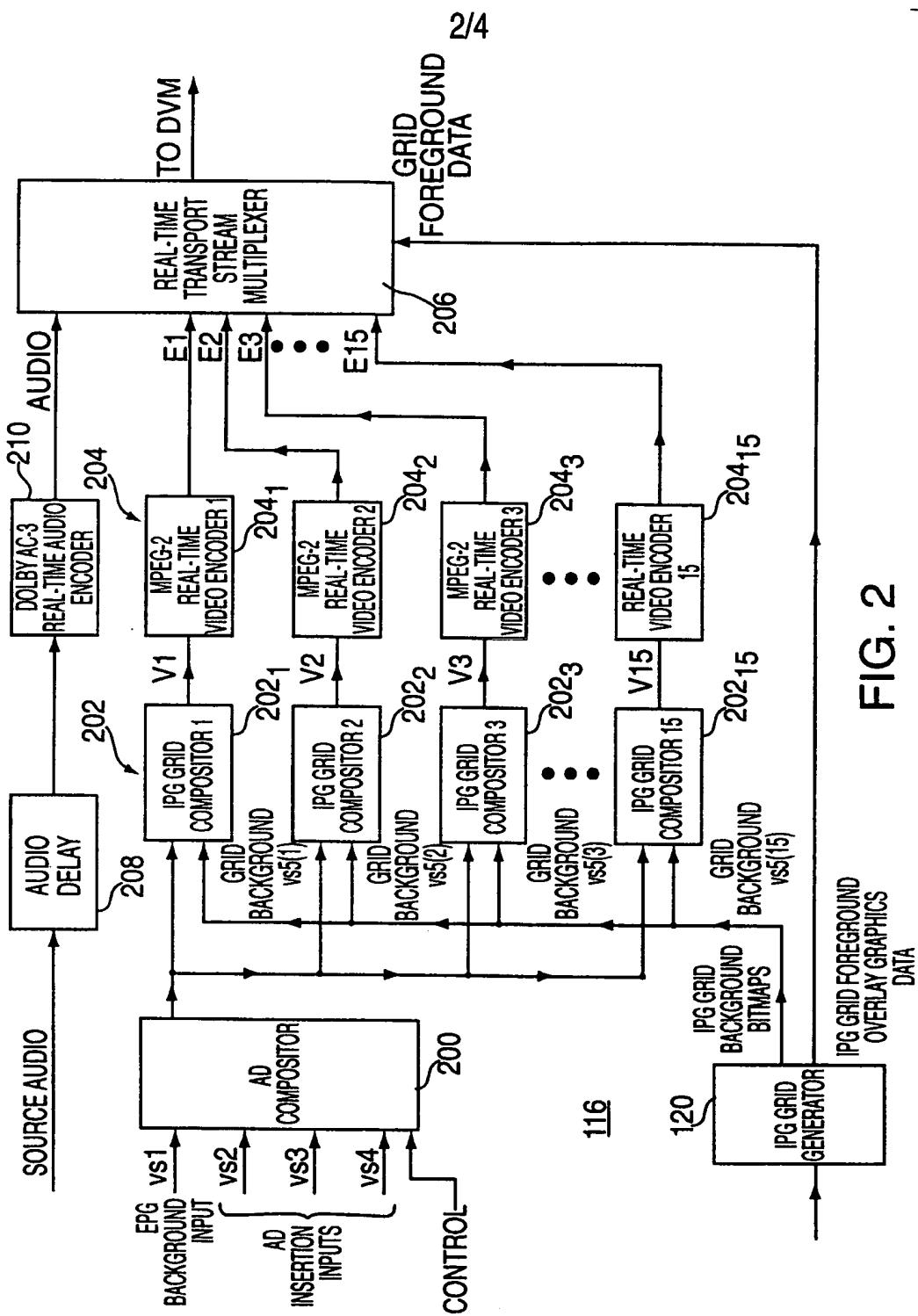
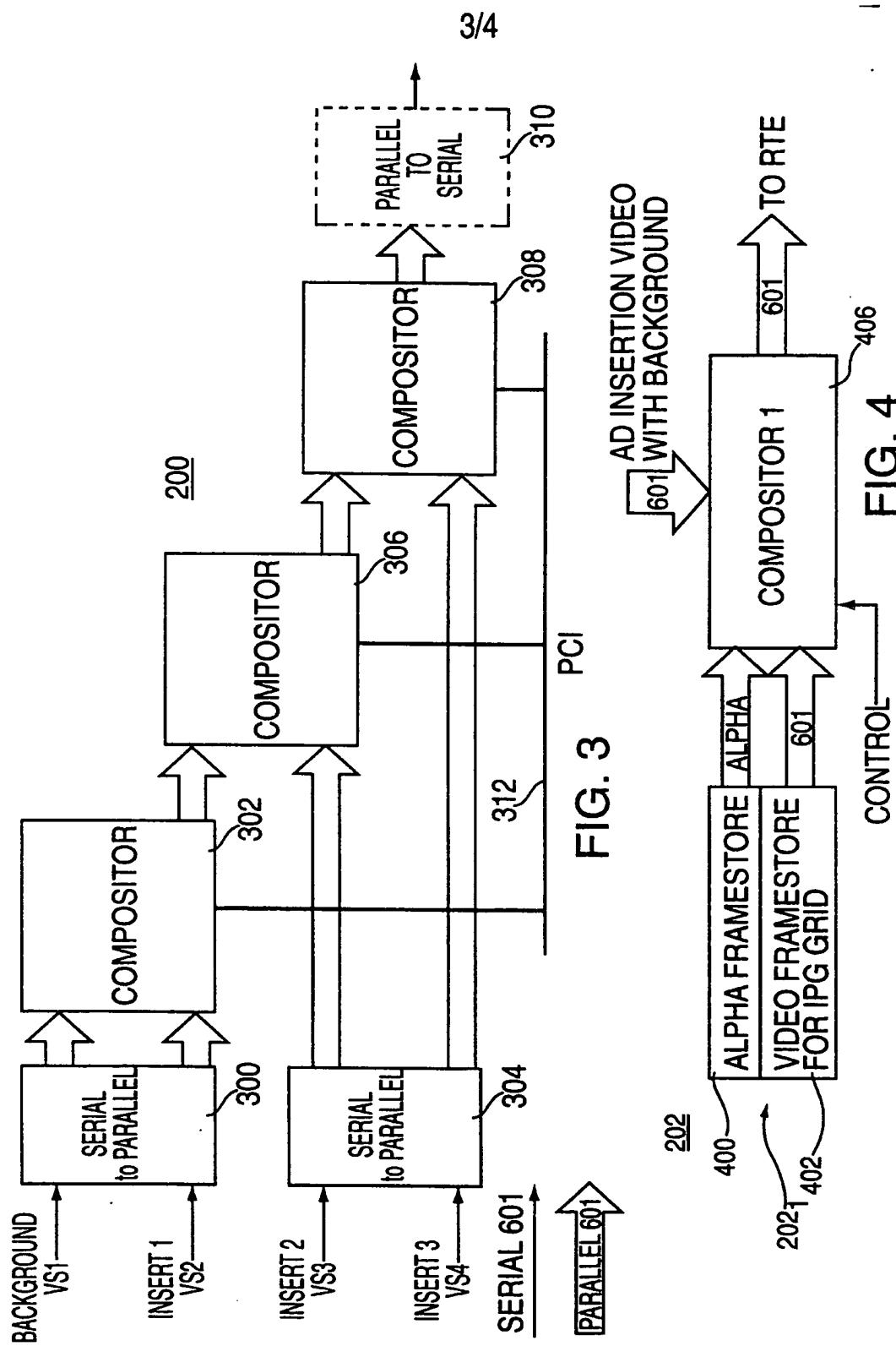
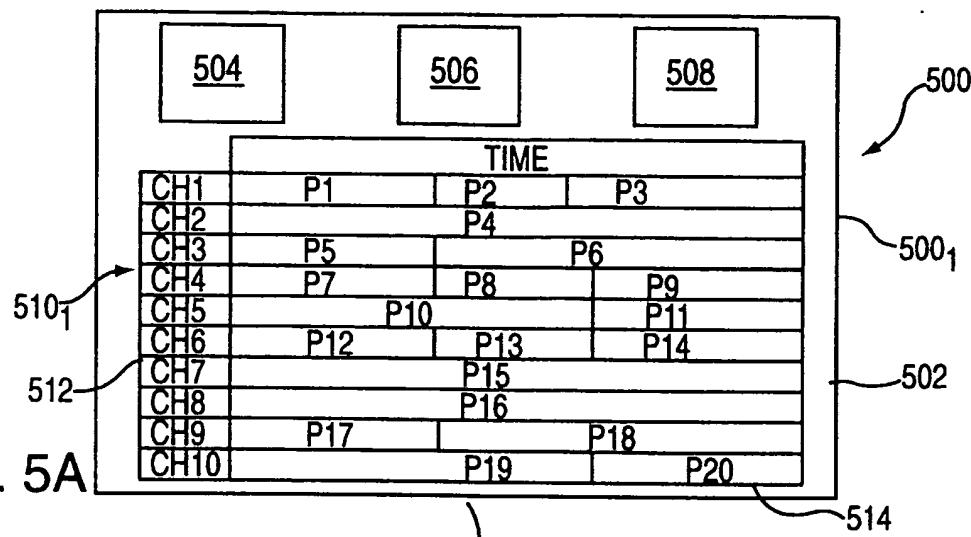
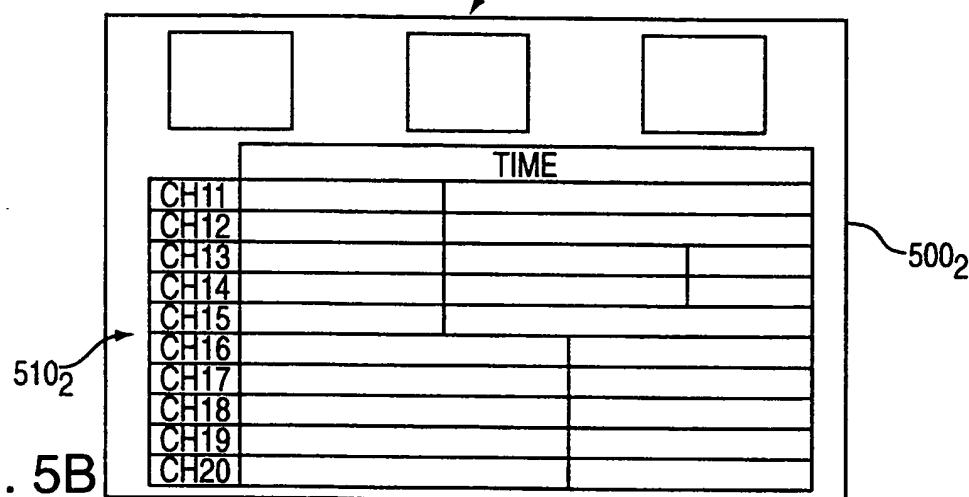
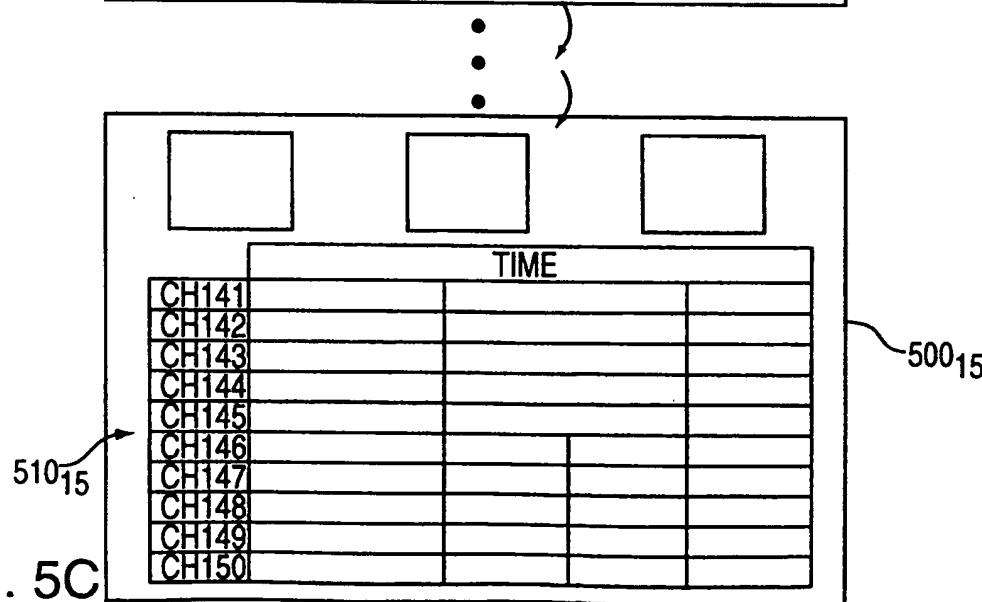


FIG. 2



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**FIG. 5A****FIG. 5B**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/15522

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04N7/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 94 14282 A (DISCOVERY COMMUNICAT INC) 23 June 1994 (1994-06-23) page 12, line 23 -page 18, line 4 page 22, line 6 -page 25, line 20 page 26, line 17 -page 28, line 18 page 91, line 1 -page 95, line 20 paragraphs '0004!, '0005!, '0008!-'0011!, '0013!-'0030! ---	1-11
A	EP 0 721 253 A (SONY ELECTRONICS INC) 10 July 1996 (1996-07-10) page 3, column 4, line 56 -page 4, column 6, line 47 page 5, column 7, line 37 -page 11, column 20, line 28 figures 3,6-27 -----	1-11



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Van der Zaal, R

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/15522

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